

All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, says the Charleston Mercury. One-half of the law-givers in South Carolina represent property, not persons; and those who make, as well as those who execute law, must be large property-holders. We are at a loss to see how such a government can be founded on the consent of the governed, except in a very constructive and ideal sense. Without universal suffrage, and the absence of property qualifications in the exercise of political power, no government can be justly said to be by consent of the governed. It may be alleged, with some show of truth, that all governments exist by the consent of the governed; for if these governments are not overthrown, what right have we to assume that they do not exist by consent, and exercise their powers by consent?

This, however, is not what is meant by the consent of the governed in this country. Our Constitutions, except in South Carolina, give to every individual white citizen the same political power. Property is not power at the ballot-box, nor as a qualification for office.

In these Cotton States, however, the Mercury's principle is ignored. The people did hastily elect dictators, and they, in turn, elected other dictators, and these dictators are now independent of the people. They can exercise what power they please, and exercise it as long as they please. They refuse to let the people vote on the question, whether they approve or disapprove their deed. They are under a despotism. Their consent is assumed, to be sure; and, perhaps, they do consent. The rest of mankind have but little evidence that they do. We have only to know that the governed consent, when they have the opportunity provided, to say whether they assent or not. According to present appearances, the people of the Cotton States assent to their Government as the people of Russia, Austria and Prussia assent to theirs. We don't know whether they assent or not. They are not allowed a chance to express a dissent. It will not do to tell the people of this country that such governments are by the consent of the governed.

Some years ago, many of the States called Conventions to change their Constitutions. It was done with great deliberation; and the new Constitutions were sent back to the people; time was given for examination, and the validity of the work made to rest on the popular approval at the ballot-box. This was governing by consent of the governed. It was a glorious spectacle of the working of the American doctrine of government, by the consent of the governed.

These Cotton States called Conventions in haste, and they ordained their State out of the Union; set up new governments, and impudently refused to allow their work to be subjected to the popular vote. Having got power, these masters of the South got a Federal Convention, and send their own members to it; the latter create a Provisional Government; elect their own members to the offices; claim constituent as well as legislative power; collect taxes and raise armies; and the people have nothing to do with it. By a similar process, power has stolen from the many to the few in all ages. It is a frollick at the start to make revolutions—cocktails and brandy, fine parades and music. In the work of revolution, the usual programme of the drama is reversed, the comedy comes before the tragedy; smiles before tears. Those who begin revolutions rarely end them. They are apt to become its victims. Let these Precipitators beware. The people of this country are used to self-government; when they find that power has slipped out of their hands; that snap-jugement has been taken upon them, and that they are committed to their injury, there is no telling the right to which their indignation will rise.

The most rabid and wicked of the Disunionists North is the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, N. Y. He notices the remarks of Lincoln and Hamlin, who profess to rely on Divine help, in contrast with those of Jeff. Davis, who talks only of powder and steel, and goes off thus:

Comment is unnecessary. Lincoln and Hamlin represent the feelings and speak the sentiments of fifteen living in free States of men who have been educated to fear God and obey the law—educated and responsible human beings, who love the Union and the peace and tranquillity it guarantees to all good citizens who obey and respect the laws.

Jefferson Davis, represents a band of perfidious traitors who are upon rebellion against the Government, and men who have been degraded and demoralized in slavery—lost in ignorance, avarice, lust—deceitful, God-deceiving people, whose lives are spent in scenes of violence, and who boast of their reckless disregard of all that elevates man and the beast. There are many and noble exceptions to this, but in the aggregate it is true, and Davis speaks the sentiments of the majority of his constituents.

The Devil himself would be ashamed of the hypocrisy and cant of the first paragraph above. They "obey the law," "obey and respect the law." All the world knows that they have contumely the law, defied it, slain its officers, and deliberately nullified it. Out of their hell of treason and cant came old John Brown, armed with guns and pikes, and thousands of these hypocrites have canonized the old assassin, and held public meetings, in the face of day, in honor of memory. These fanatics, who thus glory in the intended exploits of an old robber and murderer, don't lose their standing, social, political or moral, in communities composed of these caitiffs, swine-like hypocrites, who fear God!

We have little respect for these Disunionists, North or South; one treats us to cant and sniveling, and his self-righteousness, claims God on his side; the other bluster and threatens to use Southern powder and steel. Jeff. Davis didn't appear to Heaven at all; he, perhaps, felt ashamed to appear to such a course in such a cause; but these Northern hypocrites would impudently claim, in the face of the Most High, merit for virtues they had trampled under foot, and try to lie cleave out of countenance to exit themselves.

Give us a President, says the Burlington Times (Rep.), that will command some confidence and inspire some hope in the nation. Alas! we have needed such a President for the last four years, and shall still need one for the next four years to come.

The Secessionists are not at all pleased with Alexander H. Stephens as Vice President. They don't conceal their disgust.

They ought to be dissatisfied, and so ought

How Secession is Regarded in England.

Whether Great Britain will or will not recognize the Southern Confederacy until the United States has recognized the independence of the seceding States, is a mooted question in the English papers, and the general expression is adverse to the South. And while they converse on that question, generally concede that in any event a peaceful separation is impossible, and debate the effect a short cotton crop will have upon the manufacturing interests of England, and the probability of obtaining a supply of the staple from other sources. The London Morning Chronicle of Feb. 24, states that the merchants of Manchester, in view of the threatened difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of cotton from America, have determined to take measures to get from India that portion likely to be lost through the difficulties in the United States. The English papers are unanimous in the opinion that this can be accomplished. At Birmingham, on the last instant, a meeting was held, having for its object the procuring of negro emigrants from Canada to Africa, under the auspices of the African Aid Society. Several noble Lords lent weight to the deliberations of the meeting. Lord Alfred Churchill stated that the Society had entered into a convention with the king and chiefs of Abbeokuta, by which all settlers in that district would enjoy full liberty and certain privileges. The district is favorable to the cultivation of cotton, the growth of which has rapidly extended of late years. Of course this scheme of emigration cannot amount to much, as the forty or fifty thousand black raccoons who have escaped from labor, will hardly leave their miserable abodes in Canada for African cotton fields.

There is a strenuous effort being made in both England and France to foster the cultivation of cotton in the tropical colonies of these nations. Unquestionably true. They assert that they will be independent of America, and that they can readily grow enough raw material to supply, in a year or two, all demands of their manufacturers. The facts are worthy of consideration. Do the Cotton States hold the commercial interests of the world in their hands? In case of this, the people of England and France are to be sure, but, as far as I can see, the cotton trade would be either lost or greatly impaired. But, in the meantime, while the European governments are acquiring their independence of the American King Cotton, the effect upon their factors is clearly set forth in an article in the London Post of January 20th, which says that "if any portion of the United States should be exposed to the horrors of civil war and servile insurrection, the cotton trade would be rapidly extending the production of the raw material in their own possessions, and when the struggle was over, the boasted position of the South as the master producer would be either lost or greatly impaired. 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SUNDAY MORNING.....FEB 26, 1861.

THE DISPATCHES at noon yesterday satisfied every reader with the tragic account of the attempt to assassinate Mr. Van Wyck in the streets of Washington city, on the night of the 21st. We have frequently heard of instances of men being attacked by wild beasts, by snakes and all sorts of venomous reptiles, and sometimes by ruffians, armed with formidable pokers, and unless succeeding dispatches confirm the reports above alluded to, we will be very much inclined to the opinion that this case is somewhat similar.

THE DEATH OF CRITTENDEN COLEMAN.—Nothing has passed us more than the intelligence of the death of Mr. Crittenden Coleman, formerly of this country. He was shot in a duel with the editor of the Florida Sentinel, killing, at the same time, his opponent. It seems, from our imperfect information, to have been one of those desperate and inexcusable affairs in which brave men fall, for the want of proper interference by their friends. We did not know the editor of the Sentinel, though we admire his firmness in the recent crisis. We knew Mr. Coleman personally, and admired him for his high intellect and ability. The writer of this, was, perhaps, more intimate with him than any one not a relative.

A few months ago, we parted with our friend, then in the full flush of youth and exuberance, looking forward to Florida as his home, and intending to make it his permanent residence. We hardly know when we have parted from him. It seems as if the warm grasp of his hand still lingers in our own as it did when we separated. We cannot make him dead. We cannot realize the loss to us of a dear and dear friend, and we seem still to hope for that letter never received but still expected. We cannot yet understand that the hand is cold and the heart is still that once seemed to receive us so warmly. The duel was fought on the line of Florida and Georgia, near Gainesville, on Friday, the 21st inst. The editor of the Sentinel was Mr. Edwin Hart. Mr. Crittenden Coleman was the son of the late Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, Kentucky, and grandson of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, U.S. Senator from Kentucky. No details of the affair have reached us, except that both were killed on the ground.

We still trust that we may be mistaken, although with little hope. At some other time we may feel better able to lay our tribute upon his Florida grave. At present we feel that we have lost a friend—a loss that will excuse our imperfect notice.

ERRONEOUS.—The other day we were crossing Market street with a companion, when our ears were greeted with the stentorian voice of a horse auctioneer crying, "going, going." "There," said our friend, "is a fellow making a second speech." Some fellows were passing up Third street, in the vicinity of the post-office, a few days ago, when we remarked the presence of a peculiar and disagreeable odor. Another hereupon remarked that it probably arose from the vicinity of dead letters, but our opinion is that the old job he had turned over emitted the peculiar rank odor.

JOLLY DOGS.—Last evening a company of thirty men in fantastic dress assonished the town by parading from coffee-house to lager beer shop, and thence to the coffee houses. They were commanded by Captain George Chapman, and a funnier looking set of fellows we never beheld. They called themselves the Pilgrims, and they certainly played their parts to perfection. The peculiar symbol of the company was a foaming lager beer mug, and the costume was exceedingly unique and striking. As a hurlequin it was most successful.

THE CONCERT FRIDAY NIGHT.—Our colleagues were so crowded yesterday that we omitted to notice the concert and exhibition given by the Turners and German Musical Societies, which was one of the most interesting we ever attended. The music was excellent, the tableau and plastic groupings admirable, and the auditory enthusiastic in its expression of approval.

THEATRE AND BALL.—The Juvenile Dramatic Association will give a theatrical performance at Mozart Hall, Monday evening, including the Corsican Brothers, the amusing farce of the Good-for-Nothing, the drama to be followed by a ball. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the destitute of the city.

Jeffersonville Items.

Four negroes, who came down as kick-backs, on the tow boat Kellogg, but were afraid to go below, were arrested in Jeffersonville yesterday, and brought before Justice Johnson, on the charge of violating the law in regard to free negroes coming into the State, and were fined \$10 each, which they were unable to pay, and were sent to the county jail at Charlestown.

WATCH CHAIN LOST.—Mr. Cooper lost on Friday evening a gold chain nine inches long, on the corner of Third and Market streets. The finder will be richly rewarded by leaving it at the Democrat office.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About half past seven o'clock the bells rang the alarm, and the engines were on the qui vive. The fire proceeded from Breden's lumber yard, on Walnut street, but was fortunately quickly quenched, with little damage. Some miscreants set fire to a pile of lumber, but it easily destroyed what might have been an extensive conflagration.

ASSIGNMENT.—Messrs. W. T. Curry and A. F. Cochran, business men of Harrodsburg, Ky., and Messrs. Lewis & Jones, of Salvisa, Ky., have made assignments for the benefit of their creditors.

PERSONAL.—Our friend Mr. B. F. Chase was on Friday the recipient of a handsome compliment of a gold-headed cane, presented by a large manufacturing firm of Westerville, Mass. The cane is an elegant one, and bears a suitable inscription.

AN ENDLESS ASSEMBLAGE of various vase card receivers, note cups, saucers, match boxes, inkstands, etc., at Guy's China Palace, Louis, now is the time to buy.

COLD.—Col. Paul Barringer Harris, aid to the governor of South Carolina, died from an excessive dose of laudanum. He is no more Paul Barringer, nor pall bearer.

A UNION FLAG is to come off at Parksville, Boyle county, on Wednesday.

A FEW lot of best cattle arrived from Washington county, Ind., yesterday, destined for Louisville market.

WE ARE REQUESTED by Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. to call special attention to their large sale of household furniture and homekeeping articles at the "Ferguson House," corner of Market and Fifth streets, on next Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock. The ladies, and especially those about commencing housekeeping, are particularly invited to attend this sale. For particulars, see advertisement in the paper after this week.

G.T. MAY, Collector Eastern District.

STILL ANOTHER large assortment of decorated dinner sets, tea sets, and toilet sets.

TO MR. J. L. OVERMYER, incensee of the Adams Express Company, we are again indebted for St. Louis papers this week.

THE KING Clinton has relations in England, and is to be found there.

News Miscellany.

KENTUCKY STATE GUARD IN LOUISVILLE.—After the flag was hoisted at the courthouse the military wheeled into line and moved off to the vacant lot beyond Broadway and Floyd streets, where the review by His Honor Mayor Crawford and Gen. Buckner occurred. We give below the order of the parade and the strength of each company.

The display was the most imposing that has been witnessed in Louisville for years. The different companies on parade exhibited fine discipline and great proficiency in drill during the review and battalion drill by Gen. Buckner, but would have performed with more credit had the male been better.

When the battalion passed in review at a double quick the band played but very little faster than quick time, and any one can imagine the annoyance to the military which resulted from it.

OPINION OF PARADE.

POLICE AND GUARD.—National Guard, S. P. Barker, Lt. Col. S. P. Hines, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. C. F. Johnson, Adj't-Camp; Capt. Col. Scott, Tryon and Penncaster; Major Alvin Carpenter; Lieuts. Stever, Low, Cox and Johnson; Capt. Lovell, Marion, Aragon, and Franklin; Capt. Thomas B. Moore, Adjutant; National Blues, Capt. Symons, 20 men; Capt. John Guards, 20 men; Capt. 2nd Dragoon; Capt. Prentiss, 20 men; Capt. 3rd Dragoon; Capt. 1st Dragoon; Capt. 2nd Dragoon; Capt. 3rd Dragoon; Capt. 4th Dragoon; Capt. 5th Dragoon; Capt. 6th Dragoon; Capt. 7th Dragoon; Capt. 8th Dragoon; Capt. 9th Dragoon; Capt. 10th Dragoon; Capt. 11th Dragoon; Capt. 12th Dragoon; Capt. 13th Dragoon; Capt. 14th Dragoon; Capt. 15th Dragoon; Capt. 16th Dragoon; Capt. 17th Dragoon; Capt. 18th Dragoon; Capt. 19th Dragoon; Capt. 20th Dragoon; Capt. 21st Dragoon; Capt. 22nd Dragoon; Capt. 23rd Dragoon; Capt. 24th Dragoon; Capt. 25th Dragoon; Capt. 26th Dragoon; Capt. 27th Dragoon; Capt. 28th Dragoon; Capt. 29th Dragoon; Capt. 30th Dragoon; Capt. 31st Dragoon; Capt. 32nd Dragoon; Capt. 33rd Dragoon; Capt. 34th Dragoon; Capt. 35th Dragoon; Capt. 36th Dragoon; Capt. 37th Dragoon; Capt. 38th Dragoon; Capt. 39th Dragoon; Capt. 40th Dragoon; Capt. 41st Dragoon; Capt. 42nd Dragoon; Capt. 43rd Dragoon; Capt. 44th Dragoon; Capt. 45th Dragoon; Capt. 46th Dragoon; Capt. 47th Dragoon; Capt. 48th Dragoon; Capt. 49th Dragoon; 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Daily Democrat

Special Notices.

TRUNKS.—Among the places worthy of the attention of the visitors to Louisville at the present time, is the great trunk manufactory and emporium of J. H. McCleary, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Main streets. His large manufactory enables him to supply trunks, bags, boxes, bonnet and hat boxes, carpet bags, bureau trunks, etc., of the very best quality, at unprecedented low prices. All of Mr. McCleary's work is beautiful, as well as durable goods. Give him a call.

The Daily Democrat to the Country.

Now that Congress is in session and every one within the facilities of a daily mail should take a daily paper, we beg leave to remind our readers and the public generally that the Daily Democrat, for the country, is supplied at five dollars per year or fifty cents per month, payable always in advance.

Let those who would keep themselves posted on the current events of the time send forward their subscriptions at once.

To Our Patrons in Jeffersonville. In order to do ourselves and our patrons in Jeffersonville justice, and to secure the prompt and early delivery of the Democrat, we have changed carriers, and Mr. C. B. BAILEY will deliver our paper, henceforward, at the rate of 12½ cents per week, our regular rate in Louisville. Our circulation has lately increased fully fifty per cent, but we trust that its present numbers will be doubled within a few days. Those who do not receive their papers at once, will oblige us by reporting the fact to Mr. Bailey, at BARNARD's coal office, on Pearl street.

Messrs. Dousaly & Strader have removed to No. 403 Third street, between Jefferson and Green streets. They are prepared to execute every description of business in their line, such as plumbing and gasfitting. The gentlemen comprising the firm are active and intelligent master workmen, and deserving the patronage of all. See their card of removal in another column.

Orders for subscription to the Daily Democrat at less than \$5.00 per annum, northwestern corner of Market and Twelfth streets, and at J. Zausinger's drug store, southeast of Mr. Jefferson and Shelby streets, will be promptly attended to by the editor.

CHOICE PITTSBURG AND POMEROY COAL. We desire to say to all those who wish a good article of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal, that it can always be found at the depot of Capt. W. A. Porter, corner of Jefferson and Third streets. Those who deal with a fair dealer and clever gentleman, will do well to bear the above advice in mind when they want good coal.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—A large and well-appointed Job Printing Office, with its presses and fixtures, is offered for sale. The proprietors, wishing to quit the business, will dispose of it on the most reasonable terms. For particular inquiry at the Democrat office.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—We have for sale a good, serviceable engine and boiler, which can be bought low for cash. It can be seen at the Democrat office.

DRY HOUSE.—Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Gloves, etc., dyed or cleaned to appear like new. Also, gentlemen's apparel dyed, cleaned or repaired in a superior style. Work done according to promise. Jefferson street, fourth door below Third. T. E. DENNIS.

CLOTHING FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.—J. M. Armstrong, on Main, opposite the National Hotel, has now in store a most elegant stock of men's dress suits, men's business suits, youth's suits, boys' suits, children's suits, of fine and medium quality goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, at very low prices for cash.

HOME TESTIMONY. INDEPENDENCE, Ky., Aug. 20, '40.

Dear Sirs.—For the past several months I have been laboring under great weakness and general debility, much of the time confined to my bed, and from which I received no benefit from my physician. After using some of your blood pills and blood purifier, purchased of your agent, Mr. Wm. H. Plummer, I feel as a new person, almost entirely free from disease, and would recommend your medicines to all who are in need of so invaluable remedy.

Yours truly, MARY H. EGGENSON.

See advertisement in another column.

W. H. STADLER.

See advertisement in another column.

W. H. STADLER.